



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26739
14 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter from the Prime
Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Haris Silajdzic, dated
9 November 1993.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its
attachment as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 9 November 1993 from the Prime Minister of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the
President of the Security Council

Today, besieging Serbian forces fired their artillery at two schools in Sarajevo. This heinous assault resulted in 9 children dead, while approximately 60 other civilians, including many children, were injured.

This crime was made possible because Serbian forces have been allowed to continue their strangulation and seige of Sarajevo. we demand that the Security Council urgently act to allow for all necessary measures to lift the sieges of Sarajevo and other civilian centres. If the Security Council and relevant Member States are not prepared to take those steps, we demand that the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina be lifted so that the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina can defend the population of the Republic.

Any seige has no military purpose, but is intended to increase fear and terror among the civilian population. The other measures that fall short of the above will do nothing less than allow for atrocities like these to continue unabated.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister



Security Council

Distr.
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13 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the latest developments with regard to Iraq's failure to comply with Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and all other relevant resolutions, since the Council last reviewed the sanctions regime against Iraq on 20 September 1993.

Iraq's approach towards implementing its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions has remained unchanged. The continued Iraqi assertions that Kuwait is part of Iraq are clear indications of Iraq's indifference towards complying with relevant Security Council resolutions. Furthermore, such assertions are unequivocal proof of Iraq's unwillingness to recognize the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait, an issue which lies at the core of all relevant Security Council resolutions, especially resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993).

Following is a review of the latest Iraqi claims on Kuwait since the last review:

1. On 8 November 1993, the Iraqi daily newspaper Babel (No. 749) published an article written by Mr. Nury Najmah Al-Mansoury, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Iraq, entitled "Another time ... the dwarfs play with fire", in which he stated that Kuwait is an Iraqi Governorate and accused Kuwait of fabricating the latest incident that took place in the border area on 2 November 1993, in spite of the report of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) that the incident occurred on the Kuwaiti side of the border.

2. On 8 March 1993, the Iraqi daily newspaper Al-Thawra (No. 8338) published an article by Mr. Sabah Yassin, which included yet another threat to Kuwait. The author stated explicitly that the people of Kuwait are Iraqis.

3. The Iraqi media continues to refer to the boundary between Kuwait and Iraq as the "administrative boundary between the two Governorates of Basra and Kuwait", thus indicating the determination of the Iraqi leadership to refuse to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the State of Kuwait, and also Iraq's refusal to recognize the newly demarcated boundary between Kuwait and Iraq. In addition, Iraqi media continues to refer to Kuwait as the "nineteenth province of Iraq".

4. The Iraqi Ministry of Education issued two school certificates in which the place of birth of two students was indicated as the "Governorate of Kuwait". The first certificate, dated 22 September 1993, concerns the student Najeed Abdullah Hamad, and the second, dated 2 October 1993, concerns the student Fawaz Hamud Ubyed (see S/26585).

5. On 14 October 1993, the Iraqi daily newspaper Babel (No. 728), contained an article by Mr. Abdul Jabbar Mohsen, the Press Secretary of the Iraqi President, entitled "To ask the various factions of the opposition to recognize the boundary as demarcated by the United Nations Demarcation Commission is treason against our nation." In the article, Mr. Mohsen stated that "we are confronting a struggle against our nation set up by the imperialists ... we are confronting treason and not an opposition ... it is a confrontation with the rights of our people and not loyalty towards their goals, that led the so-called Amer Abdullah and Abdulrazzak Al-Safi [members of the Iraqi opposition] to recognize the boundary between Basra and the Governorate of Kuwait as defined by the imperialist circles".

6. On 16 October 1993, the Iraqi daily newspaper, Al-Quadissya (No. 313), contained an article by Mr. Adnan Hanati, entitled, "The economic objectives and the methods of economic warfare in the mother of all battles." In the article, the author stated "As far as the economic objectives are concerned in the mother of all battles, which started on 2 August 1990 ... the return of Kuwait to the motherland Iraq and the return of the part to the whole, is considered a historic and geographic rectification ... it was also an economic rectification." In subsequent paragraphs of the same article, the author proceeds to illustrate the economic benefits which will result from the "economic rectification, in other words, the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq" as he indicated. These benefits, included the following:

(a) "The enhancement of transportation, by all its means, between this part of our nation (Kuwait) and all other parts, especially the mother Iraq ... namely, the railway and other means of transportation";

(b) "This rectification will strengthen the role of Iraq as an awakened mother in the field of oil and international oil policy, thus creating a parity in international economic relations";

(c) "This rectification will lead to a large diversification in foreign trade activities, and will decrease our dependence on the outside world, which, in turn, will increase the exchange of trade between Kuwait and the other parts of our nation ... and in particular Iraq";

(d) "This rectification will end the imbalance in the scales of the working force ... existing in this part [Kuwait] ... to the advantage of the individuals in the Arab Nation."

With regard to the humanitarian issue of prisoners and missing persons of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, Iraq continues to refuse to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Iraq has not yet replied to the official request by ICRC for information concerning individual files of more than 600 persons, which were forwarded to Iraq by ICRC some eight months ago. As such, Iraq is clearly reneging on its previous readiness to reply to

ICRC regarding any individual file within 10 days of receiving it. Furthermore, Iraq continues to refuse to attend meetings of the Tripartite Committee (consisting of coalition members, Iraq and ICRC) that deals with this issue. Iraq refused to attend the last two meetings of the Committee called for by ICRC, which were held in Geneva in July and October 1993.

Outside the context of the Security Council's mechanism for dealing with this matter, Iraq has prevented Mr. Rashid Idris, the Secretary-General's Envoy to the League of Arab States, from carrying out his mission to visit Iraq and use his good offices as a mediator for the release of the prisoners and detainees. It has also thwarted efforts by the Moroccan monarch, His Majesty King Hassan II, and his gracious mediation aimed at securing release of Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees.

In a further attempt to derail this vital issue, Iraq recently called for the establishment of a committee to include Morocco, Qatar and members of the Kuwaiti Parliament, to "conclude this matter, by directly investigating the facts". This Iraqi proposal, which constitutes an acknowledgement by Iraq to the existence of prisoners and detainees of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, is intended to confuse the issue further. It is meant to overlap and bypass relevant Security Council resolutions and efforts by ICRC. On this proposal, it is noted that Kuwait welcomes all efforts that would assist in resolving this humanitarian question, as long as these efforts are within the framework of the will of the international community as reflected in Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and all other relevant resolutions.

The above examples are irrefutable proof of Iraq's continued defiance towards complying with relevant Security Council resolutions. Furthermore, they constitute a flagrant breach of the commitments Iraq entered into by accepting these resolutions, thus defying the will of your esteemed body and that of the international community. The continued Iraqi assertions that Kuwait is part of Iraq and Iraq's refusal to cooperate on the issue of prisoners and missing persons are by no means the only proof of Iraq's refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and all other relevant resolutions. The following account is a testimony of Iraq's added failure to comply with the will of the Security Council.

1. Iraq has not fulfilled its obligation with regard to compensation under section E of resolution 687 (1991) and continues to refuse to implement resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) (S/26449).
2. Iraq continues to reject the principle of relocation and compensation of Iraqi farmers/landlords whose properties lie on the Kuwaiti side of the border. Furthermore, the Iraqi authorities continue to pressure the farmers/landlords to refuse to cooperate with the land survey expert engaged by the United Nations, who is entrusted with the task of assessing the value of the property and the number of Iraqi nationals located on the Kuwaiti side of the border (S/26449).
3. Iraq continues to insist that it is not responsible for the return of property estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars stolen from the private sector, most of which was moved to Iraq, as documented by inventories published by various Iraqi ministries (S/26449).

The issues raised above are clear indicators of Iraq's persistent pursuit of a policy of defiance towards Security Council resolutions. Since the objective of these resolutions is to secure full respect for Kuwait's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the international community must take appropriate action to secure Iraq's compliance, in letter and spirit, with all relevant Security Council resolutions. The Council needs to address not only the consequences of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait but also the very roots of the invasion. In other words, the Security Council should focus on the continued Iraqi assertions that Kuwait is part of Iraq. Otherwise, Iraqi objectives will continue to pose a threat to security and peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/26740*
19 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the latest developments with regard to Iraq's failure to comply with Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and all other relevant resolutions, since the Council last reviewed the sanctions regime against Iraq on 20 September 1993.

Iraq's approach towards implementing its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions has remained unchanged. The continued Iraqi assertions that Kuwait is part of Iraq are clear indications of Iraq's indifference towards complying with relevant Security Council resolutions. Furthermore, such assertions are unequivocal proof of Iraq's unwillingness to recognize the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait, an issue which lies at the core of all relevant Security Council resolutions, especially resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993).

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Outside the context of the Security Council's mechanism for dealing with this matter, Iraq has prevented Mr. Rashid Idris, the Secretary-General's Envoy to the League of Arab States, from carrying out his mission to visit Iraq and use his good offices as a mediator for the release of the prisoners and detainees. It has also thwarted efforts by the Moroccan monarch, His Majesty King Hassan II, and his gracious mediation aimed at securing release of Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees.

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2. Iraq continues to reject the principle of relocation and compensation of Iraqi farmers/landlords whose properties lie on the Kuwaiti side of the border. Furthermore, the Iraqi authorities continue to pressure the farmers/landlords to refuse to cooperate with the land survey expert engaged by the United Nations, who is entrusted with the task of assessing the value of the property and the number of Iraqi nationals located on the Kuwaiti side of the border (S/26449).

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The issues raised above are clear indicators of Iraq's persistent pursuit of a policy of defiance towards Security Council resolutions. Since the objective of these resolutions is to secure full respect for Kuwait's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the international community must take appropriate action to secure Iraq's compliance, in letter and spirit, with all relevant Security Council resolutions. The Council needs to address not only the consequences of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait but also the very roots of the invasion. In other words, the Security Council should focus on the continued Iraqi assertions that Kuwait is part of Iraq. Otherwise, Iraqi objectives will continue to pose a threat to security and peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
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S/26741
14 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation continued over the period 3 to 7 November 1993.

3 November 1993

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah and Jalibah.

4 November 1993

(a) Northern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

5 November 1993

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Khidr, Artawi, Shatrah and Qal'at Salih.

6 November 1993

(a) Northern region: 12 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Samawah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Artawi and Busayyah.

At 1335 hours, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft was detected to the south of Nasiriyah flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres. It disappeared over the Jabal Sanam area at 1503 hours in the direction of Kuwaiti airspace.

7 November 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on 7 November 1993.

(b) Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qurnah, Jalibah and Qal'at Salih.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan MALIK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26742
13 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to refer to your statement of 28 October 1993 following consultations with members of the Security Council (S/26661). According to that statement, the members of the Council requested that a report be submitted as soon as possible on the responsibility, inter alia, for an incident on 25 October 1993 in which two humanitarian aid convoys were subject of an attack near Novi Travnik in central Bosnia.

Attached please find a report by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) containing the conclusions of a board of inquiry established to investigate the incident, as well as the action taken in following up on the findings of the Board.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my condolences to the Government of Denmark and the family of the driver, Mr. Bjarne Nielsen, who was killed in the above incident. The personnel involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina deserve the admiration of the international community for their courage and determination in pursuing this difficult and dangerous task.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Report on the attack on two United Nations convoys near
Novi Travnik on 25 October 1993

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT

1. The attack upon two humanitarian convoys, a Danish Refugee Council convoy operating under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a convoy of UNPROFOR's Netherlands Transport Battalion which, inter alia, delivers humanitarian aid for UNHCR, began at approximately 0830 local time on 25 October 1993, close to the confrontation line between Bosnian government forces and Croatian Defence Council (HVO) forces near the village of Trenica, south of Novi Travnik in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first Danish Refugee Council convoy consisted of 10 trucks and a lead car, all driven by civilian drivers. The Netherlands convoy consisted of seven trucks, two jeeps and an ambulance, all driven by Netherlands military personnel.
2. As a result of the attack, the Danish Refugee Council convoy sustained one fatality and one casualty and the UNPROFOR convoy sustained nine casualties. The route on which the incident occurred (United Nations Route Diamond) has been closed for all humanitarian convoys since the incident.
3. In accordance with existing regulations and procedures, immediately following the incident, an UNPROFOR Bosnia and Herzegovina Command board of inquiry was established, consisting of five members, in order to examine reports on the incident and to determine its cause. A Joint UNPROFOR Civil Police/Military Police investigation team was established to carry out the investigation. Two of its members were also appointed members of the Board of Inquiry. A preliminary report of the Joint Investigation Team was completed on 29 October 1993. The final report was completed on 3 November 1993, taking into consideration testimonies and evidence available at the time.

II. FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

4. The Board of Inquiry concluded, based on the result of the joint investigation, that the convoys entered into the area unaware that a battle had just begun between HVO and Bosnian government forces. They were then directly targeted from a position on the west hill at grid YJ 936133 by two or three soldiers with light machine-guns. The evidence collected by the investigation indicated that the cabins of the vehicles were the principal target. The possibility that some impacts may have been the result of crossfire is considered highly improbable, given the geography of the area of the incident, the angles of penetration and the preponderance of hits on the cabins. The investigation concluded that the attacks upon the convoys were carried out by a few individuals, and the killing of the civilian driver was, with high probability, a deliberate act. The evidence available has led the Board to conclude that the attack on both convoys was deliberate.
5. The investigation revealed that Bosnia and Herzegovina forces had infiltrated HVO positions in the area the night before the attack. The position

from which the targeting of the convoys occurred was considered to have been held by Bosnian forces at the time of the incident. The investigation thus concluded that, with high probability, the responsibility for the attack lies with soldiers of the Bosnian government forces.

III. UNITED NATIONS ACTIONS FOLLOWING THE INCIDENT

6. Upon the advice of his Special Representative and in close consultation with UNHCR, the Secretary-General decided to suspend humanitarian convoys in central Bosnia until an investigation of the incident had been carried out and credible guarantees for safe passage had been obtained from the warring parties. This decision was transmitted to President Izetbegovic and Mr. Boban by the High Commissioner's Special Envoy in the evening of 25 October 1993.

7. Based on the initial information on the incident, the Commander of UNPROFOR Bosnia and Herzegovina Command sent a letter to the Commander of the Bosnian Army stating that "the attack on them [the convoys] must be considered as deliberate and unprovoked", and requested him to investigate the incident. Similarly, after the initial report of the joint investigation was concluded, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in a letter on 2 November 1993, requested the two parties to complete their investigation and forward to him the results before 5 November 1993. President Izetbegovic, in his response on 4 November 1993, informed my Special Representative that the convoys were "caught in crossfire", and "unaimed bullets hit the driver". Mr. Boban had earlier sent a letter conveying "our assurances and the firm determination of the Croat side to facilitate ... unconditional and completely free activity on the territory of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosna and unhindered and secure movement on the roads under HVO control in accordance with agreed principles".

8. On 9 November 1993, Mr. Stoltenberg met with Prime Minister Silajdzic in Sarajevo and Mr. Boban in Split to discuss the finding of the Board of Inquiry, as well as to seek credible assurances for safe passage of humanitarian convoys. Mr. Stoltenberg discussed the conclusion of the Board of Inquiry that the death of the driver, Mr. Bjarne Nielsen, was, with high probability, a deliberate act and that it was highly probable that the firing came from an area controlled by Bosnian government forces. Mr. Stoltenberg said it was incumbent upon the responsible authorities to ensure that the person or persons responsible were arrested and brought to justice. It was also imperative that immediate measures be taken by all responsible authorities to prevent further attacks on humanitarian convoys and United Nations personnel and to guarantee their safety.

9. Mr. Silajdzic and Mr. Boban expressed to Mr. Stoltenberg their deep regret over the death of the driver and the injuries to others. They suggested that further measures of cooperation be pursued together with UNPROFOR for the improvement of the security of humanitarian relief convoys, and pledged their support for that endeavour.

10. It is intended that a meeting will be convened in Geneva, under the auspices of UNHCR, to discuss further measures required on the part of all parties concerned to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian workers and UNPROFOR personnel.



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14 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

INTRODUCTION

1. In my report of 16 August 1993 (S/26311) concerning the situation in Tajikistan, I informed the members of the Security Council about the activities of my Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Mr. Ismat Kittani, during the first three months of his mandate. I also proposed to extend for a further three months the mandates of my Special Envoy and a small team of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan.

2. The President of the Security Council, in his statement made on behalf of the Council at its 3266th meeting on 23 August 1993 (S/26341), welcomed my proposals to extend the mandate of my Special Envoy until 31 October 1993 and to extend the tenure of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a period of three months.

3. In my letter dated 10 September 1993 (S/26744), I further informed the members of the Security Council about the consultations which my Special Envoy for Tajikistan had in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan from 17 to 26 August 1993. As a result of his discussions with the Government of Tajikistan and leaders of the Tajik opposition residing in Afghanistan, as well as with the Governments of regional and other countries, my Special Envoy reported to me that a consensus seemed to be emerging on the need for a political settlement of the conflict in Tajikistan.

4. During the current session of the General Assembly, I have had the opportunity to discuss the problem of Tajikistan with many Heads of State and Foreign Ministers, including in particular Chairman Rakhmonov of Tajikistan and President Karimov of Uzbekistan. I have also exchanged correspondence on this subject with President Rabbani of Afghanistan. I stressed to all my interlocutors the need for dialogue without preconditions among all the Tajik parties to the conflict. In addition, my Special Envoy held discussions with many leaders of countries members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) as well as representatives of other countries on the most effective means of establishing a comprehensive national dialogue.

5. I consider it to be a positive step that the Government of Tajikistan is prepared, inter alia, for dialogue with all the social forces in the country to achieve national reconciliation, civil harmony and stability. I also was

encouraged to see signs of a more flexible approach on the part of the Tajik opposition. I believe that further joint efforts are needed to overcome the remaining difficulties in establishing a negotiating process. In this regard, I am grateful to have received assurances from interested Governments of their continued support for my efforts and those of my Special Envoy.

6. During the reporting period, the small group of United Nations officials in Tajikistan continued to play a useful role, providing me with up-to-date information related to the conflict, coordinating international humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan and monitoring the human rights situation in the country.

I. LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

7. The current situation in Tajikistan, and especially on the Tajik-Afghan border, gives grounds for serious concern. Recent reports from United Nations officials in Tajikistan and from other sources indicate that the fighting continues to intensify. Cross-border infiltration by armed opposition groups from the territory of Afghanistan and fighting between them and government and CIS forces occur on a daily basis. In addition, the armed confrontation is intensifying inside the country, particularly in Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan regions. There remains a danger that this instability could spill into neighbouring countries.

8. Chairman Rakhmonov informed me, in his letter of 25 October 1993, that the situation along his country's border with Afghanistan has once again deteriorated. In this connection, he requested that I continue my efforts aimed at normalizing the situation. He also requested that the mandate of Ambassador Kittani be extended.

9. The humanitarian situation in Tajikistan continues to be a matter of deep concern. Because of the instability and fighting, economic life in many districts of Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan and Garm regions has come to a halt. As a result of a severe shortage of fuel, the transportation system is paralysed, many industrial enterprises are closed and crops in many parts of the country have not been harvested. The population is suffering from shortages of food, medical attention and shelter. Refugees and internally displaced persons returning to their places of origin are the most vulnerable group. The humanitarian assistance that is provided by the international community is not sufficient. The forthcoming winter may further aggravate the humanitarian situation.

10. I continue to receive alarming reports of violations of human rights in Tajikistan. Respect for international standards of human rights will be necessary if progress is to be made in national reconciliation.

11. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have informed me, by their letter dated 30 September 1993 (S/26610), of the decision of their Governments to establish CIS coalition peace-keeping forces on the territory of Tajikistan, with the purpose of stabilizing the situation in that country. I hope that the implementation of this decision can contribute to the achievement of early

agreement on political dialogue, cessation of hostilities and national reconciliation.

12. Some regional countries, especially the Islamic Republic of Iran, have also indicated recently their interest in playing a more active role in efforts to restore peace to Tajikistan.

13. Since my last report to the Council, there have been encouraging developments in Tajik-Afghan bilateral relations, especially the three-day visit to Kabul by Chairman Rakhmonov, which concluded on 30 August 1993. Continued direct high-level contacts between the two neighbouring countries can contribute to a reduction of tension along their borders.

II. OBSERVATIONS

14. The current developments in Tajikistan and the neighbouring region give grounds both for hope for a political solution of the conflict and for serious concern at the risk of further deterioration of the situation. Concerted efforts are needed to overcome the remaining difficulties and to persuade the Government of Tajikistan and all major opposition groups to start a serious process of negotiation without further delay. I will be ready to respond positively to any reasonable request by the parties and to recommend to the Security Council an appropriate international monitoring mechanism to help to implement possible future agreements concluded by them.

15. In these circumstances, I have decided to extend the mandate of my Special Envoy, Ambassador Kittani, for a further five months, until 31 March 1994.

16. The Government of Tajikistan has requested me to establish a United Nations integrated office in Dushanbe to provide advice and assistance in developing the economic and social infrastructure of the country, as well as to coordinate the humanitarian efforts of the international community. The Government has also sought United Nations advisory services in the field of human rights and democratic institutions. The integrated office could also provide substantive and other support to the Special Envoy. Pending a decision by the General Assembly on the question of interim offices, preliminary and informal discussions have been opened with the Government for a possible agreement between the United Nations and Tajikistan on the establishment of the integrated office. Meanwhile, I propose that the small team of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan, consisting of five international staff and seven locals, should continue to perform their functions until the integrated office is established.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/26744
15 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 16 August 1993, I informed the members of the Security Council of my intention to send my Special Envoy to Kabul for discussions with Afghan government leaders regarding his mandate in Tajikistan and to ascertain the views and positions of the Tajik opposition leaders residing in Afghanistan. I also asked him to visit other countries of the region.

Ambassador Kittani visited Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Iran from 17 to 26 August 1993. In Afghanistan he met with President Burhanuddin Rabbani, Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Foreign Minister Hedayat Amin Arsala, former Defence Minister Ahmad Shah Massoud and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Najibullah Lafraie, as well as other Afghan officials. In addition, he met with the following Tajik opposition leaders: Mr. Mohammad Himmatzodah, Mullah Abdullo Nuri, Mr. Mohammad Rasul, and Qazi Akbarhodja Turonjanzodeh. Mr. Kittani also met with President Emomali Rakhmonov and Prime Minister Abdumalik Abdulajanov of Tajikistan and with officials of the Governments of Iran and Pakistan.

In all his meetings, the Special Envoy emphasized that recent events, including various regional efforts, had created new possibilities and opportunities to deal with the conflict. He also pointed out that the two parts of his mandate, namely an agreement on a cease-fire and the establishment of a process of negotiations for a political solution were linked and must be addressed in a concurrent manner.

The Special Envoy said to all his interlocutors that it was essential that all parties to the conflict begin a process of dialogue. He stressed that the Security Council and the Secretary-General were concerned about the present situation along the border, which had significant implications for both regional and international peace and security. He also highlighted the importance of the Note by the President of the Security Council (S/26341) issued on 23 August 1993 regarding the situation in Tajikistan.

All the Afghan leaders stated that the conflict in Tajikistan was a purely internal matter which should be resolved through discussions between the Tajik Government and opposition, and that the conflict could not be resolved through further fighting. The Afghan leaders also pointed out that Afghanistan had

religious, cultural and historical links with Tajikistan and that was why they had offered humanitarian assistance to the Tajik refugees who had fled to their country. In addition, they all supported the United Nations efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully.

As for the Tajik opposition leaders whom the Special Envoy met, all of them said that they too were in favour of a peaceful solution to the conflict through negotiations. However, they emphasized that they wanted to hold discussions with authorities of the Russian Federation in the first instance. After these discussions, they would consider holding discussions with the Tajik Government. One leader said that the opposition was seeking not an Islamic State but a democratic society and the freedom to express their cultural identity and practise their religion.

The Government of Tajikistan indicated that it wanted a peaceful settlement to the conflict and supported the idea of negotiations with opposition leaders who accepted the existence and structures of the State of Tajikistan. The Government would not talk with those opposition leaders who wished to impose an Islamic State on Tajikistan and who were charged with crimes.

The other countries which the Special Envoy visited reiterated their support for a peaceful solution through negotiations among all the Tajik parties. They also expressed their full support for the efforts of the Special Envoy.

Regarding regional efforts, I believe that the three-day visit to Kabul by Chairman Rakhmonov, which concluded on 30 August 1993, was a positive development that should contribute to a reduction of tension along the border between the two countries. In this connection, I believe the release of the five captured CIS soldiers (one Kazakh and four Russians), for which the Special Envoy pressed in his discussions with Afghan leaders, was a concrete example of goodwill which will help build confidence in the region.

The Special Envoy also stressed to all his interlocutors the need for UNHCR and other United Nations agencies to be allowed to function in all the Tajik refugee camps of Northern Afghanistan. Both the Afghan authorities and the Tajik opposition leaders affirmed their full support for United Nations activities in support of the Tajik refugees in Afghanistan.

As regards the establishment of a United Nations Integrated Office in Dushanbe, as mentioned in my report to the Security Council dated 16 August 1993 (S/26311), the Tajik Government has expressed its full support for this proposal.

On 31 August in Geneva I had the opportunity to discuss the situation in Tajikistan with Mr. Andrei Kozyrev, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Mr. Kozyrev said that he was intending to visit Tajikistan and the neighbouring region beginning 8 September. In particular, he hoped to meet President Rabbani and other Afghan leaders to discuss Tajikistan and other matters. The Russian Federation was convinced of the necessity for a political dialogue and he intended to appoint one of his Deputy Foreign Ministers to undertake a mediating mandate and help bring the parties together. He believed that the United Nations and the Russian Federation could cooperate closely

together in a common endeavour to bring about a political settlement. I welcomed the Russian initiative and promised my support and that of my Special Envoy for it.

It is clear that a consensus is emerging on the need for a political settlement to the conflict in Tajikistan. I urge that all those who are in a position to influence any of the parties should use their good offices to persuade them to accept the principle of negotiations without preconditions and without the exclusion of any of the parties. Sharp tensions remain in the region and the possibility of further fighting still exists. I will keep the Council informed of further developments.

I would be grateful if you could bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/26745
15 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As members of the Security Council are aware, I issued a statement in Addis Ababa on 23 October 1993 condemning the coup d'état in Burundi and expressing concern over the situation in the country and solidarity with and support for the people of Burundi. Furthermore, I asked Under-Secretary-General James O. C. Jonah to travel immediately to Burundi as my Special Envoy on a good offices mission to facilitate the return of the country to constitutional rule. Mr. Jonah had occasion to brief the Council at its informal consultation on 1 November 1993 on the substance of his good offices mission to Burundi.

When my Special Envoy arrived in Bujumbura on 27 October 1993, the military had returned to barracks and most of the surviving members of the Government including the Prime Minister had taken refuge in the French Embassy compound. Neither the Government nor the army were exercising power and authority in the country.

My Special Envoy held three lengthy meetings with Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi and several of her Ministers in the French Embassy compound. They informed him that the coup d'état was continuing and that they had no intention of resuming their functions until an international force - about 1,000 strong - was deployed in the country to protect them and to ensure that the army returned to barracks. They made it clear that they no longer had any confidence in the army. They believed that the entire army was involved in the coup which resulted in the assassination of President Melchior Ndadaye and a number of ministers and governors. They also maintained that the army was continuing its massacre of Hutus and had plans to eliminate all the ministers and Hutu intellectuals, and called for a complete disbandment of the present army and its total reorganization. They further requested for the deployment of an international force to protect strategic installations and institutions in the country.

My Special Envoy stressed the importance for the Government to re-establish its authority and explored with the Prime Minister and the Ministers how best the international community could assist in this task. He pointed out the difficulties for the United Nations to assemble peace-keeping forces for ongoing operations and noted that their request for a large international force would not be considered realistic.

Following his talks with the Government, my Special Envoy held a long meeting with the Army Command. The commander of the army stressed that the army had returned to barracks and assumed no responsibility for governing of the country. He asserted that the army was ready to respond to all decisions emanating from the Government through the Minister of Defence. The commander maintained that the coup was a putsch carried out by a small group from the army. He emphasized that the majority of the army was loyal to the Government and that many soldiers had lost their lives protecting the late President. He rejected the deployment in Burundi of an outside force, from the United Nations or from elsewhere, to protect the members of the Government or strategic installations and institutions in the country.

As one of the confidence-building measures, my Special Envoy suggested the appointment by me of a Special Representative who would facilitate the restoration of constitutional rule. This suggestion received general support during his discussions in Bujumbura.

My Special Envoy also met with other interested parties including members of the opposition who had contested the last election, representatives of the African Group (Egypt, Rwanda and Zaire), the European Community and the United States. All of them stressed the grave danger facing the country, and urged my Special Envoy to make all possible efforts to ensure that the Government assumed its authority without delay.

The fact that the situation was far from ideal and would remain critical until the Government exercised full control over the country was confirmed to my Special Envoy during his extensive surveillance of the country by helicopter. He witnessed the total breakdown of governmental authority in the provinces with many towns and villages deserted, many in flames and hundreds of thousands of the people of Burundi fleeing to neighbouring countries.

On the basis of his exchange of views with all concerned, my Special Envoy was able to offer a number of suggestions to the Government. He stressed the importance for the Prime Minister and the Ministers to leave the French Embassy compound and to resume their responsibility of administering the country. The Prime Minister confirmed to my Special Envoy during their third meeting on 29 October, that the Government had re-established its authority but that it would continue to operate from the French Embassy compound.

It will be recalled that in the statement issued on 25 October 1993 (S/26631), the President of the Security Council requested me to monitor and follow closely the situation in Burundi in close association with the Organization of African Unity (OAU). I wish to inform the members of the Council that in a communication dated 29 October 1993 addressed to me, the Secretary-General of OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, forwarded to me the full text of the communiqué issued at the end of the Regional Summit held at Kigali, Rwanda on 28 October 1993 on the situation prevailing in Burundi. The Summit brought together the President of Rwanda and the Prime Ministers of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. Also participating were Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim and a representative of the current Chairman of the OAU, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as well as two Ministers of the Government of Burundi.

In the communiqué, the Summit, among other things, requested me in consultation with the OAU Secretary-General, to set up an international force for confidence-building and for stabilizing the situation in Burundi, to be composed of forces drawn essentially from African countries chosen in consultation with the Government of Burundi. The communiqué also noted that some of the countries participating in the Summit had expressed their immediate availability to be part of the international force and appealed to the international community to provide material, technical and financial assistance to the force.

I intend to hold consultations with the OAU Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi with a view to exploring the areas of cooperation with the OAU. In the meantime, I intend to appoint a Special Representative for Burundi to follow developments and to continue the consultations and the coordination with the OAU.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26746
15 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter from the Prime
Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 14 November 1993.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 14 November 1993 from the Prime Minister
of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President
of the Security Council

We regret having to inform you about the alarming situation with regard to the delivery of natural gas to Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to the lack of other sources of energy, it can have further very serious consequences for the life and health of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in winter time.

In spite of all requests made by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina so as to ensure the delivery of natural gas to the Republic, the present-day delivery to Sarajevo has been interrupted. Quantities that do reach the city from time to time are insignificant (0.5 barrels or less). Zenica, Visoko and Kakanj have not had any gas at all since October 1992. Yesterday, on 13 November 1993, 10,000 m³ per hour of natural gas was sent from Hungary, but that quantity of gas was used to supply the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, despite sanctions.

A delegation of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina recently visited the Russian Federation, hoping to find a long-term solution to the question of gas delivery to Bosnia and Herzegovina by concluding a new contract. The main importer of the natural gas for Bosnia and Herzegovina is the Energopetrol company from Sarajevo, which took part in these negotiations. Up to now, this company negotiated directly with a Moscow company, Gazexport. Unfortunately, the Russian side, in the process of negotiations, imposed the Progrestrading company from Serbia as a mandatory intermediary for the delivery of gas to Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is our opinion that this would create conditions for a violation of the United Nations imposed sanctions.

We would kindly ask you to resolve this matter as soon as possible and establish a control mechanism that would ensure unimpeded delivery of mutually agreed quantities of natural gas to Bosnia and Herzegovina with appropriate regard to the existing sanctions against the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Mr. Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26747
15 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3314th meeting of the Security Council, held on 15 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The question concerning Haiti", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti (S/26724) and the letter dated 12 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations (S/26725).

"The Security Council commends the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, Mr. Dante Caputo, takes note of his oral report made to the Council on 12 November 1993 and confirms its full support for his continued active diplomacy for resolving the crisis in Haiti.

"The Security Council condemns the military authorities in Port-au-Prince for failing to comply fully with the Governors Island Agreement and in particular with points 7, 8 and 9. It reaffirms that this Agreement constitutes the only valid framework for resolving the crisis in Haiti, which continues to threaten peace and security in the region.

"The Security Council also reaffirms its support for the democratically elected President, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and for the legitimate Government of Mr. Robert Malval. It recalls that it holds the military authorities responsible for the security of the members of this Government and for the security of the United Nations and Organization of American States personnel in Haiti.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the plight of the Haitian people. It reaffirms that the military authorities in Haiti are fully responsible for this suffering which directly results from their non-compliance with their public commitments to the Governors Island Agreement. The Council expresses its determination to minimize the impact of the present situation on the most vulnerable groups and calls upon Member States to continue, and to intensify, their humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti. The Security Council welcomes in this regard the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a team of additional humanitarian personnel to Haiti.

"The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to work for the earliest possible return of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH). The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue planning for additional measures including for an appropriate United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) to be deployed as conditions permit, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement.

"The Security Council stresses that the sanctions contained in resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) will remain in force until the objectives of the Governors Island Agreement are fulfilled, including the departure of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, the creation of a new police force permitting the restoration of constitutional order to Haiti and the return of the democratically-elected President.

"The Security Council reaffirms its determination, expressed in the above-mentioned resolutions, to ensure the full and effective enforcement of current sanctions. It welcomes measures taken to this effect by States on a national basis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions. In this regard, the Council is prepared to consider additional mechanisms and practical measures to help verify the full compliance with the decisions of the Security Council.

"The Security Council reaffirms its determination to consider strengthening the measures regarding Haiti in accordance with its resolutions 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) and its presidential statements of 25 October 1993 (S/26633) and of 30 October 1993 (S/26668) if the military authorities continue to obstruct full compliance with the Governors Island Agreement, thus preventing the restoration of lawful order and democracy in Haiti."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/26748
15 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF CROATIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the fact that the present mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) will expire on 31 March 1994, it is the firm opinion of the Croatian Government that the remaining period should be dedicated to fulfilling all of the provisions envisaged in the relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 871 (1993). This should be pursued through a peaceful and negotiated procedure, based on the premises of the Security Council resolution 815 (1993) that United Nations protected areas are "integral parts of the territory of the Republic of Croatia".

In accordance with Council resolution 871 (1993), paragraph 7, I would like to emphasize the importance my Government attaches to rapid and complete restoration of the governmental authority of Croatia in the so-called "pink zones" on Croatian territory. This should be regarded as a first step in the comprehensive implementation of the peace plan for Croatia.

Although it was under no obligations to agree to the establishment of "pink zones", Croatia accepted this measure in June 1992, hoping that it would ease tensions in the area and contribute to a peaceful settlement of the crisis. What was considered to be a temporary and short-term confidence-building measure is now being gravely misused by the Serbian insurgents who continue to occupy various parts of Croatia's territory. The Secretary-General's report dated 29 June 1992 (S/24188) clearly stated that "the first objective of UNPROFOR is to achieve demilitarization and the disbanding of paramilitary and irregular forces". To date, none of these goals has been achieved, not even the withdrawal of Serbian paramilitary forces from the so-called "pink zones", which was scheduled to commence more than one year ago.

In my letter to the Security Council dated 24 September 1993 (S/26491), we expressed our deepest discontent with the lack of any efficient action concerning the aforementioned report of the Secretary-General. Since the situation in the so-called "pink zones" remains unchanged, Croatia is compelled to reiterate its request for immediate restoration of its governmental authority in the entire area of the so-called "pink zones".

In the peace initiative of the President of Croatia, Franjo Tudjman, inscribed in the document (S/26681), Croatia offered a comprehensive proposal for implementation of the peace plan in the United Nations protected areas,

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English
Page 2

including concrete measures for granting local and cultural autonomy to the population in the territory of Croatia, where they represent a local majority. Croatia called the Serbian side to re-establish a "joint commission" with the goal to "oversee and monitor the process of restoration of the authority of the 'pink zones' by the Croatian Government", as inscribed in document S/24188. Unfortunately the local self-proclaimed Serbian authorities did not respond positively to this initiative. In this regard my Government would like UNPROFOR to take a more active role in encouraging the Serbian side to cease their ongoing obstruction of the immediate and peaceful restoration of Croatian authorities in the so-called "pink zones".

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mate GRANIC
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Vice-President of the Government
of the Republic of Croatia



General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/48/602
S/26749
15 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 79
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Appeal to the Security Council for Humanity launched by the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church at its extraordinary session, held at Centinje, from 31 October to 3 November 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Appeal to the Security Council for Humanity, launched by
the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church at its
extraordinary session, held at Cetinje from 31 October
to 3 November 1993

At its extraordinary session, held at Cetinje in the Ostrog Monastery (Montenegro, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) from 31 October to 3 November 1993, the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church launches the appeal to the Security Council and all competent figures, institutions and organizations of the international community immediately to abolish the economic sanctions, embargo and isolation of the Serbian people in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which are unprecedented in history. The comprehensive sanctions and embargo, as they are applied, including the raw materials for the production of medicaments, have turned a whole country into a large concentration camp or a ghetto, and an entire nation - from an unborn child to a man on his deathbed - has become prisoner.

The goods and products in the form of humanitarian assistance (primarily food and medicines) to the population whose existence has been threatened, are exempted from the embargo. Unfortunately, in practice, owing to the time-consuming procedures of the United Nations Sanctions Committee in granting approvals for the import of humanitarian help, and more so, owing to even more stringent application of the sanctions by certain States than envisaged by the Security Council in its resolutions and to the arbitrary and ill-disposed conduct of the border authorities, the foodstuffs and medicines often perish or never reach those whose life depend on them.

Today, all political decisions and the actions of the United Nations and the so-called international community invoke the defence of democracy and human rights. However, gentlemen and brethren, allow us, orthodox bishops, gentle shepherds of Christ's Church, to ask this question: what kind of humanism, democratic ideals and protection of human rights can justify measures which ruthlessly punish an entire nation and, within it, particularly affect the weakest and the innocent - children, the sick and the old - while at the same time failing to reach the culprits? Collective punishment implies the existence of conscious or subconscious belief in collective guilt. We believed that the ideas of collective guilt perished a long time ago, with Hitler and Stalin. Allow us one more question: can the esteemed statesmen who sign resolutions on tightening sanctions sleep well knowing that their signatures will bring not only widespread poverty and starvation to the poorest but also the death of infants in hospitals, immense suffering of mental patients and unbearable situations where doctors cannot help their patients because of the lack of medicaments and equipment?

Meanwhile, the powerful international institutions are turning a blind eye to arms smuggling and are seriously discussing the possibility of lifting the arms embargo for blood- and tear-soaked Bosnia and Herzegovina. Does it not seem like elevating mortals to the rank of masters of life and death of millions of human beings and consequently ascribing to the institutions of man the rights belonging to God alone?

On the basis of the present tragic experience of our people we have to testify before God and the people: such sanctions applied against any country or a people are immoral and inhumane. (It is not only by gun that you can kill a man or a nation. Crime against humanity is not committed only by arms.) Good intentions cannot be realized through evil methods. Our Church and all of us are truly grateful for any kind of humanitarian help from the world, but we cannot help asking this question: at the moment when an entire nation, owing to the errors of domestic and world politicians, is put in the pillory and deprived of any possibility to take care of itself, to live a normal life, to work and to create, doesn't this humanitarian help in itself appear to be an attempt to unburden the conscience and provide an excuse for the international community?

Therefore, if the Security Council is really guided by humanity, which is only natural, we then rightly expect humanity to be translated into action - concretely, in urgent lifting of the inhuman sanctions. Should that not be the case, God forbid, that would certainly undermine faith in the humanity of a new world order, which is being built on the ashes of the inhuman communism, and the human person and community would be ever more threatened.

The civilization devoid of spiritual meaning and true moral values inevitably becomes a source of inhumanity and leads humankind to chaos and hopelessness.

In the name of God and everlasting human dignity, we launch the appeal to humanity to each and every man!



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26750
16 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming resolutions 733 (1992), 746 (1992), 751 (1992), 767 (1992), 775 (1992), 794 (1992), 814 (1993), 837 (1993), 865 (1993) and 878 (1993),

Also reaffirming resolution 868 (1993) on the need to ensure the safety and protection of United Nations personnel,

Recognizing the critical need for broadbased consultations among all parties and consensus on basic principles to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of democratic institutions in Somalia,

Stressing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving these objectives and in this context noting in particular resolution 837 (1993) which condemned the 5 June 1993 attack on UNOSOM II personnel and called for an investigation,

Noting further proposals made by Member States, in particular from the Organization of African Unity (OAU), including those in document S/26627, which recommended the establishment of an impartial Commission of Inquiry to investigate armed attacks on UNOSOM II,

Having received and considered the reports of the Secretary-General (S/26022 and S/26351) on the implementation of resolution 837 (1993),

1. Authorizes the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry, in further implementation of resolutions 814 (1993) and 837 (1993), to investigate armed attacks on UNOSOM II personnel which led to casualties among them;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, having conveyed his views to the Security Council, to appoint the Commission at the earliest possible time, and to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission;

3. Directs the Commission to determine procedures for carrying out its investigation taking into account standard United Nations procedures;

4. Notes that members of the Commission will have the status of experts on mission within the meaning of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, which shall apply to the Commission;

5. Urges the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with all assistance necessary to facilitate its work;

6. Calls on all parties in Somalia fully to cooperate with the Commission;

7. Requests the Commission to report its findings through the Secretary-General to the Security Council as soon as possible, taking into consideration the need for a thorough inquiry;

8. Requests that the Secretary-General, under his authority in resolutions 814 (1993) and 837 (1993), pending completion of the report of the Commission, suspend arrest actions against those individuals who might be implicated but are not currently detained pursuant to resolution 837 (1993), and make appropriate provision to deal with the situation of those already detained under the provisions of resolution 837 (1993);

9. Decides to remain seized of this matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26751
16 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, in response to Security Council resolution 864 (1993), paragraph 24, to provide the following information on measures taken by Austria in order to implement the obligations set out in paragraph 19 of the above-mentioned resolution.

1. Arms embargo

According to the Austrian law on the import, export and transit of war materials, the export of arms and war materials from Austria is subject to a general licensing system. The export of civil weapons and ammunition is covered by the licensing system of the Foreign Trade Act. In view of resolution 864 (1993) and of the letter dated 27 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and the note verbale dated 7 October 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26549), licences for export of such material to Angola are granted only via Luanda, Malongo and Cabinda.

2. Petroleum embargo

The export of petroleum or petroleum products from Austria is also covered by the licensing system of the Foreign Trade Act. In view of resolution 864 (1993) and of the above-mentioned letter and note verbale, licences for export of such material to Angola are granted by the Austrian Ministry of Economic Affairs for export only via Luanda, Malongo and Cabinda.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/26752
16 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993) concerning the sanctions regime imposed against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has the honour to provide him with the following information concerning the implementation of sanctions by the Government of Germany.

With regard to petroleum products, the European Community is responsible for the legal implementation of the embargo. It has prepared a regulation for this purpose, which was adopted on 25 October 1993 (EC regulation 2967/93, published in the Official Gazette of the European Communities, No. 1268). Once the European Community regulation has been enacted, it will be announced in the Federal Journal. Consequently, violations against the embargo resolution will be liable to prosecution according to paragraph 34 (4) of the Foreign Trade and Payment Law.

As regards the sale or supply of arms and related matériel and military assistance prohibited by the embargo resolution, such supplies are excluded by the licensing procedure of the Foreign Trade and Payment Law and by the National Arms Control Law. According to the 1982 principles of the German Government with regard to arms control policy, the supplies of arms and weapons to Angola were not and are not licensable anyway. Unlicensed supplies are prosecuted according to paragraph 34 of the Foreign Trade and Payment Law.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26753
16 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE
CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF
JAPAN ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 10 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations stating that Mr. Masao Kawai has been appointed alternate representative of Japan on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26754
16 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter from the Prime
Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 13 November 1993.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 13 November 1993 from the Prime Minister
of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President
of the Security Council

We are addressing you once again with the request that the city of Mostar and its surroundings be designated as a safe area, and that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be held with regard to this issue.

We would like to remind you that, on 23 July 1993, the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina asked for such a decision to be made.

A month later, on 26 August 1993, I addressed the President of the Security Council in a letter with a repeated request that, in view of increasing suffering of the population, the Security Council decide without further delay on options for new and stronger measures in accordance with paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 836 (1993), including the designation of Mostar as a safe area.

Unfortunately, these requests, as well as the address of the President of the Presidency, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, before the General Assembly, did not move the Security Council to decisive and effective measures for stopping the terrible tragedy of the 55,000 inhabitants of Mostar and people expelled in the aggressors' campaign of ethnic cleansing.

The destruction of the Old Bridge, a monument of the most important category, 427 years old, represents not only an unprecedented act of barbarism, but also a deadly situation for more than 10,000 civilians on the right bank of the Neretva River in Mostar.

We call upon you, once again urgently to declare Mostar a safe area and take decisive measures using the United Nations forces available on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Mr. Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26755
16 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following violations by the Kuwaiti side of the cease-fire and of the instructions relating to the demilitarized zone:

1. At 1200 hours on 26 September 1993, the Kuwaiti side fired a number of shots, in the form of intermittent bursts, from coordinates 568327 in the direction of Iraqi farms in the area.
2. At 1045 hours on 18 October 1993, the Kuwaiti side fired an estimated 20 rounds in the direction of the Jabal Sanam post at coordinates 499342.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26756
17 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Italy presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), has the honour to provide the following information.

The Italian Government, by decree No. 440 of 8 November 1993, adopted the regulation approved on 25 October 1993 by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities to enforce the embargo on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) decided by Security Council resolution 864 (1993).

The decree establishes in paragraph 2 that transactions which violate this regulation are null and void. Furthermore, in the same paragraph 2, the decree imposes an administrative sanction, consisting of the payment of an amount of money no less than half the value of a transaction and not higher than the transaction, on those who commit infractions of the above regulation.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26757
16 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3316th meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in Burundi", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council continues to follow with deep concern the developments in Burundi, which have threatened that country's nascent democracy, and caused widespread violence and bloodshed.

"The Security Council reiterates its condemnation of the abrupt and violent interruption of the democratic process initiated in Burundi and demands the immediate cessation of acts of violence.

"The Security Council warmly commends the Prime Minister and the other members of the Government of Burundi for their courage, and the spirit of reconciliation they have demonstrated at this very difficult moment.

"The Security Council is alarmed at the grave humanitarian consequences of this tragedy, which has resulted in the movement of over 700,000 refugees into neighbouring countries and an increasing number of internally displaced persons throughout the country. The Council appeals to all States, international agencies and other humanitarian organizations to provide prompt humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population in Burundi and neighbouring countries.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction the immediate response of the Secretary-General to this situation by the dispatch of a Special Envoy on a good offices mission to facilitate the return of the country to constitutional rule, and welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for Burundi. The Security Council also welcomes the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to assist the Government of Burundi in its efforts to restore democratic institutions, rebuild confidence and stabilize the situation.

"The Security Council expresses gratitude to the States which provided shelter in their diplomatic compounds to the members of the Government of Burundi and also expresses its gratitude for the technical assistance provided by those countries to ensure the security and safety of the members of the Government.

"The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices through his Special Representative and to consider dispatching in his support as soon as possible a small United Nations team, within existing resources, to Burundi for fact-finding and advice with a view to facilitating the efforts of the Government of Burundi and the OAU.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed as appropriate on the situation and the progress of the United Nations good offices mission. It also requests the Secretary-General to report, at the earliest, with recommendations on the possible establishment of a voluntary fund to assist in the dispatch of an OAU mission as announced by the Secretary-General of the OAU.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26758
16 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to bring to your attention a serious violation that took place this morning, 16 November 1993 in the demilitarized zone. This violation involved orchestrated acts of provocation and incitement by Iraqi officials against the territorial integrity of Kuwait and infiltration of the border into Kuwaiti territory.

Early on Tuesday, 16 November, the Iraqi Minister of Agriculture and the Iraqi intelligence officer posted at Safwan were reported to have met with Iraqi farmers owning farms on the Kuwait side of the border and urged them to remain on their farms. The said Iraqi intelligence officer had recently met with the farmers and threatened them not to leave their farms.

Subsequently, around 9.50 a.m. local time, some 250 Iraqis in civilian clothes and over 60 vehicles, including 3 coaches, converged at pillar 95. The Iraqis, including the two officials, waving Iraqi flags, started throwing sticks and stones at the trench workers on the Kuwaiti side of the border, upon which the trench work was halted. Kuwait protested the incident to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

Around 11.00 a.m. the Iraqi crowd infiltrated 600 metres into Kuwaiti territory, hoisted Iraqi flags on the earthen embankment and tried to level the trench. Members of the Iraqi and foreign press were noticed at the site.

At 12.40 p.m., the crowd slowly started to withdraw. UNIKOM was observed urging the remaining Iraqi crowd to withdraw, while Iraqi flags are still planted on the embankment.

While bringing the above to your attention, it should be underlined that Iraq is held responsible for the disruption of peace in the demilitarized zone, and incitement to obstruct a hitherto orderly process of work well within the sovereign right of Kuwait.

S/26758
English
Page 2

I should appreciate it if you would bring the above to the immediate attention of the members of the Security Council and arrange for the circulation of the letter as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26759
17 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As representative of the country holding the presidency of the Council of Europe, I have the honour to communicate to you herewith the text of resolution 1010 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Serbia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

This resolution was adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 28 September 1993 at its forty-fourth ordinary session.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and French]

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
OF THE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE

FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION

RESOLUTION 1010 (1993)

*on the situation of the refugees
and displaced persons
in Serbia, Montenegro
and the former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia*

1. In accordance with the Assembly's Order No. 483 (1992) on the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, a delegation of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography visited Serbia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from 26 July to 3 August 1993 to monitor the situation of the refugees and displaced persons. The purpose of the visit was humanitarian.

2. The Assembly recalls its Recommendation 1205 (1993) and report (Doc. 6740) which resulted from the visit undertaken by a delegation of the committee to Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in November 1992. It also recalls its Resolution 1004 (1993) on the United Nations embargo on Serbia and Montenegro.

3. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the number of registered refugees in Serbia and Montenegro in June 1993 was 525 000, of whom 357 000 were from Bosnia-Herzegovina and 168 000 from Croatia. In addition, it is estimated that there are a further 100 000 unregistered refugees. Registered refugees account for 5% of the population in Serbia and 11% in Montenegro. In Serbia, about 85% are Serbs, whereas Muslims, Croats and other nationalities make up the remaining 15%. In Montenegro, about one-third are Serbs, one-third Montenegrins and another third Muslims. According to the two republics' laws, all must be treated on an equal footing.

1. Assembly debate on 28 September 1993 (47th Sitting) (see Doc. 6910, report of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography, Rapporteur: Mr Pflüger).

Text adopted by the Assembly on 28 September 1993 (47th Sitting).

4. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, there are 32 000 registered refugees, mostly Muslim, representing 1.5% of the population.

5. In Serbia and Montenegro 95% of the refugees live with host families and 5% in collective centres, which are being brought up to standard under a programme subsidised by the UNHCR.

6. The application of the United Nations embargo on Serbia and Montenegro has had a considerable impact on the economies of these two republics and consequently on the living conditions of the civilian population. The Assembly holds the Serbian and Montenegrin authorities responsible for this situation. Their refusal to accept the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council is the cause of the suffering not only of their peoples but also of the refugees whom they take in.

7. Health care has deteriorated markedly, according to the World Health Organisation. Official figures show that mortality has risen from 10.3 to 11.3 per thousand since 1989. Diseases eradicated have reappeared. In order to be admitted to hospital, patients must supply certain pharmaceutical products, as well as anaesthetics. Because of lack of spare parts for haemodialysis machines, treatment has become ineffective.

8. The decline in the standard of health care in Serbia and Montenegro is mainly due to the disastrous economic situation. Although imports of medical supplies and food are expressly excluded from the embargo, they are nonetheless subject to authorisation by the United Nations Sanctions Committee, a procedure which sometimes causes major delays in deliveries.

9. The obstacles put in the way of essential imports for the population's survival hamper the efforts of the international humanitarian organisations which provide about 10% of the overall needs of the refugees and other vulnerable groups, as well as the transit of humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

10. The Assembly vigorously condemns the diversion of humanitarian aid intended for refugees in Serbia and Montenegro, either on to the black market or for other purposes not intended by the donors.

11. Asylum policy is in principle open, and the treatment of refugees appears to conform to international standards, with refugee status accorded to those arriving from the republics of the former Yugoslavia without distinction as to national, religious or ethnic origin. Nevertheless, there appear to have been certain restrictions in practice as far as Serbia is concerned. Moreover, there is evidence that Serbian refugees are being encouraged to settle in areas characterised by national, ethnic and religious diversity such as Kosovo, the Sandjak and Vojvodina in order to change the ethnic make-up of the population there to the advantage of the Serb section of the population. Conversely, Muslim refugees are discouraged from settling in such areas, where the situation is already tense. There may also be "indirect discrimination" against Muslim refugees in so far as reduced resources are made available to them. The Assembly firmly condemns such practices.

12. Therefore, while the Assembly remains convinced that the United Nations embargo on Serbia and Montenegro is justified as long as there is no end to the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the interests of the Muslim community are not respected, in the light of the above considerations it appeals:

i. to the Security Council of the United Nations:

a. to ensure that when implementing Resolutions 757 and 820 relating to the embargo on Serbia and Montenegro the Sanctions Committee does not delay the supply of humanitarian aid to refugees and displaced persons as well as to the civilian population in Serbia and Montenegro;

b. to allow shipments of humanitarian aid through the Adriatic port of Bar (Montenegro);

c. to ensure that the terms of the peace plan to be concluded safeguard the right of return to their homes of the refugees and displaced persons and provide for the reconstruction of the towns and villages and places of worship damaged in the war;

ii. to the governments of the member states of the United Nations, and in particular those of Council of Europe member states:

a. to take in, as a matter of urgency, refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in particular for the purpose of family reunion;

b. to contribute generously to the international effort on behalf of refugees and displaced persons in the former Yugoslavia which is being conducted on the ground by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other governmental and non-governmental international organisations with recognised competence in the area of aid to refugees;

c. to adopt an international agreement on minimum standards for fair and satisfactory asylum procedures;

iii. to the governments of the Council of Europe member states:

a. to avoid the imposition of visa requirements for refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina, since the neighbouring countries use this as an excuse for prohibiting transit across their territory;

b. to prevent, in co-operation with the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, an extension of the conflict in the Balkans;

iv. to the leaders of the main religions affected by the conflict (Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Muslim):

a. to combine without discrimination their humanitarian activities;

b. to adopt a common front against any continuation of hostilities;

v. to the international and national humanitarian organisations operating in Serbia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to monitor closely the distribution of aid;

vi. to the governments of Serbia and Montenegro to immediately discontinue the settlement of refugees in areas where their presence is likely to change the demographic structure of the different communities residing there;

vii. to the governments of the former Yugoslav republics which are now independent to authorise the safe return to their country of origin of refugees and displaced persons whose allegiance to the former federal republic or dual nationality has hitherto prevented them from returning in safety.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26760
17 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 11 November 1993 following the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 883 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued by the General People's Committee for Foreign
Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya on 11 November 1993

The General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation has taken note of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993.

It expresses its displeasure and deep regret that the Security Council has once again yielded to the pressures and manoeuvres of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France, three countries that are pursuing a policy of force, admonition and threat as their only means of intercourse with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with a view to prolonging the dispute, inflicting the greatest possible harm on the Libyan Arab people and achieving other objectives that bear no relation to the subject-matter of the dispute.

Having thus expressed itself, the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation affirms at the same time the earnest and sincere desire of the Jamahiriya to arrive at a solution to this contrived crisis as soon as possible. It has demonstrated this desire in the many initiatives and proposals it has made that have met with the approval and support of international and regional organizations by virtue of their marked flexibility and realism in responding to Security Council resolution 731 (1992), most recently that set forth in the letter dated 27 September 1993 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the effect that the Libyan State has no objection to the appearance of the two suspects before a Scottish jurisdiction and that it is prepared to urge them to do so.

Security Council resolution 883 (1993), in the manner of its wording and with the measures that it envisages, will undoubtedly have the consequence of aggravating the damage sustained by the Libyan Arab people, which will extend to neighbouring countries, the countries of the region and other countries.

The insistence of the three States on regarding the Great Jamahiriya as posing a threat to international peace and security bears no relation to the true state of affairs. That insistence deliberately overlooks the Jamahiriya's condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, its readiness to cooperate in international efforts for its elimination and its invitation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to dispatch a mission to verify the concrete measures taken that demonstrate the absence of any connection between the Jamahiriya and terrorism. For these reasons, there is nothing to justify the resolution's invocation of Chapter VII of the Charter.

The General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation once again reaffirms the readiness of the Great Jamahiriya to resolve the contrived crisis without regard for threat or admonition or for what the three Western States are contemplating and to do so, in the first instance,

in order to clear itself of suspicion and then to cooperate with the international community in bringing the truth to light.

It alerts the international community to two issues:

1. The enormity of the damage that would be inflicted on the Libyan Arab people, on neighbouring countries and on the other countries of the world by the implementation of the resolution;
2. The deplorable state to which international relations have been reduced, inasmuch as this crisis has shown that whenever the United Kingdom, the United States and France agree on a particular matter they are able to impose it on the international community through the Security Council, which bears sole responsibility for the consequent material and human losses.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26761
17 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ARMENIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement, dated
16 November 1993, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia regarding
Security Council resolution 884 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of
the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 16 November 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of Armenia on Security Council resolution 884 (1993)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia appreciates the continuing interest of the United Nations Security Council in finding a peaceful solution to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and its support of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk process.

The Foreign Ministry shares the serious concern expressed in Security Council resolution 884 (1993) with regard to the resumption of military activities on 21 October. Armenia believes that Azerbaijan bears special responsibility for the violation of the eight-week-old cease-fire between Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh and for the consequences of that violation.

The Government of Azerbaijan has clearly given new life to its long-standing policy of seeking a military solution to the problem of Nagorny Karabakh by mounting the military offensive of 21-23 October. Azerbaijan has also adopted extremist positions on the negotiating table; it has rejected the compromise solutions offered by the CSCE Minsk Group, shattering hopes that the new leadership of that country would adopt a more reasonable approach.

Furthermore, Azerbaijan continues to bear responsibility for the blockades of Armenia and Nagorny Karabakh, which preceded the militarization of the conflict and which Armenia continues to consider as military activities directed against the civilian population of the region. These blockades clearly constitute hostile acts and the refusal of Azerbaijan to lift them constitutes violations of CSCE decisions and previous Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993).

Armenia will continue to hold Azerbaijan responsible for its unwillingness to renew the cease-fire agreement with the leadership of Nagorny Karabakh and for future violations of the de facto cease-fire, whatever the reason. In this respect, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia expresses its concern at the continuing instability within Azerbaijan, the subjection of questions of peace and security to the vicissitudes of warlords and ambitious politicians, and the inability of its Government to undertake bold steps in favour of a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia agrees with the Security Council that a durable cease-fire must be established immediately and supports, in this respect, the special mediating efforts of the Russian Federation. We believe also that the "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993)" (S/26732, annex), as amended by the Minsk Group meeting at Vienna from 2 to 8 November, and based on a reciprocal step-by-step approach to end the blockades and withdrawal from recently occupied territories is a viable and dignified compromise proposal. It is as yet the best hope to help to end the suffering of all refugees and displaced persons in the region, and to ensure the opening of the Minsk Conference.

Armenia joins in the appeal of the Security Council to all States in the region to refrain from interference or intervention and from any hostile acts and propaganda actions, which can only make the task of establishing peace and security more difficult. Moreover, Armenia expects all States to abide by Security Council resolutions which have consistently called for unimpeded access to international humanitarian assistance to the region.

Armenia continues to view any expression in the resolution which may prejudice the outcome of the Minsk Conference as inimical with the spirit of the resolution - which supports the Minsk process - and, therefore, as unacceptable. In this respect, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia notes with interest that, in supporting this resolution, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland now considers the political status of Nagorny Karabakh as a matter to be determined at the Minsk Conference, as do CSCE, and the international community.

Armenia calls upon Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh to reinstate the cease-fire, to refrain from military operations and to accept the adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993) as amended in Vienna from 2 to 8 November.

We expect, similarly, that the international community will bear upon Azerbaijan to act similarly and that it will refrain from deeds and words that fuel the war machine of Azerbaijan and its extremist positions.

General Assembly
Security CouncilDistr.
GENERALA/48/604
S/26762
17 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 113
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES,
QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES,
RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan has reached a critical point. As a result of the intensified offensive by Armenia in the south-west of Azerbaijan, thousands of new refugees and displaced persons have been fleeing from fighting. According to a report published by Reuters on 9 November 1993, Azerbaijan is no longer able to cope with this massive tragedy.

It is estimated that over 37,000 people have fled their homes since 1 November as reported by Reuters, and they have added to the 1 million already displaced from the territory occupied by Armenian armed forces, amounting to 20 per cent of the Azerbaijani Republic. Many of the refugees were forced to cross the Araks River into the Islamic Republic of Iran. Others were settled in an overcrowded refugee camp in the district of Imisli in Azerbaijan, which already houses more than 15,000 people.

It is feared that thousands more will suffer the same fate as Armenian attacks on Azerbaijan continue. There is a desperate need for shelter and food, and authorities in Azerbaijan are appealing for foreign aid to help the refugees survive the winter.

The authorities have been battling against all odds since 1988, when the war began, and have managed to provide for the basic needs of civilians, even though they were faced with an economy in ruins and political upheaval. But, as Kaiser Zaman, Deputy Chief of Mission for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), was quoted as having said "What the Azeris have done is amazing, but they have probably reached the limit".

On 7 and 8 November, other foreign news agencies reported that Armenian forces were using the same scorched-earth policy in the newly occupied territories of Azerbaijan as was used earlier in other offensives in other parts of Azerbaijan. The agencies reported that since 6 November fires could be seen along the Iranian-Azerbaijani borders stretching from the Azeri towns of Khoda Afarin to Aslanduz. Armenian forces have previously been accused of setting fires to buildings, cities and, in some cases, even forests.

Political observers believe that the Armenian forces' scorched-earth policy is further complicating the Karabakh conflict and making it difficult to reach a solution. Although the extensive destruction caused by the war cannot be reversed overnight, a political solution to the Karabakh conflict would make it possible for Azeri refugees to return to their homes. Even if a political solution is achieved, however, the effects of a scorched-earth policy will ensure that these areas will not be inhabitable for many years.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 113, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar ALIYEV
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/605
S/26763
17 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 113

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES,
QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES,
RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

Letter dated 16 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with grave concern that I inform you of the emergency humanitarian situation in my country.

The plight of the refugees in the Azerbaijani Republic is worsening. A severe winter is expected to lead to great hardships, and, unless drastic action is taken, it will threaten the lives of the thousands of people who are fleeing the recent Armenian offensives.

Already snow has fallen throughout the country and temperatures have reached the freezing point. The early arrival of winter will have particularly catastrophic consequences for thousands of refugees from the territories occupied by Armenia who are living in tents set up in refugee camps in the districts of Imishli, Beylagan and Agjabedi. The freezing weather will inevitably lead to the spread of chronic diseases and will expose the children and elderly to frostbite.

The refugee crisis is also creating problems that affect everyday life in the whole of the country. For most Azeri students the academic year has not started yet because school buildings are being used to provide shelter for the homeless. Institutes of higher education have also been affected; classes have been cancelled and auditoriums have been filled with folding beds for the refugees.

A/48/605

S/26763

English

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It is also increasingly difficult to maintain the heating and electricity supplies in the country. While electricity is now regularly cut off in Baku, it is feared that central heating will be in short supply in the coming year. These shortages will exacerbate complications resulting from the influx of refugees and will render authorities in Azerbaijan even more helpless to deal with the crisis.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter urgently circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 113, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26764
18 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you herewith the 12 November 1993 joint declaration on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Presidential Trustees of my President and of the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Mate Granic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia and His Excellency Mr. Haris Silajdzic, Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, was witness to the joint declaration, which he signed along with the Presidential Trustees.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Sarajevo joint declaration

During their meeting in Sarajevo on 12 November 1993, the Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Haris Silajdzic, and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Mate Granic, in their capacity as Presidential Trustees following the Geneva Declaration of 14 September 1993, in the presence and with active participation of H.E. Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, have extensively discussed the present political and military situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the talks, special emphasis was put on the recent flare-up of fighting between the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and HVO forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the central Bosnia area in particular, and the urgent necessity to end all hostilities and military activities.

The three sides have also extensively discussed the necessity to revive the peace process in order to bring about an immediate, comprehensive and durable solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region, in particular in the light of the tragic deterioration of humanitarian conditions.

They have agreed that the basic principles of the Geneva peace agreement joint declaration signed by Presidents Franjo Tudjman and Alija Izetbegovic, as well as their statement from Vienna, represent a basis for a comprehensive solution to the relations between the two parties aimed at reaching final agreement on the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context particular attention was paid to the latest peace initiatives.

In this respect they have agreed that every political effort must be exerted on the bilateral and multilateral levels to end further deterioration of relations between the Bosnian Croats and Bosniacs in order to create a positive framework for the restoration of the peace process.

In order to implement these principles, Mr. Haris Silajdzic and Mr. Mate Granic, in their capacity as Presidential Trustees, and with the active participation of Mr. Hikmet Cetin, have agreed on the following:

1. To prepare and organize an urgent meeting of the highest political and military leadership of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and HVO, not later than within five to seven days, in order to reach a comprehensive agreement on all military issues relating to the establishment of the cease-fire and final cessation of all hostilities and military activities. It was agreed that, during the preparations for this meeting, both sides would strictly refrain from all military activities.

2. The immediate assurances and guarantees for free and unhindered passage of humanitarian aid convoys to all parties and areas shall be given by the respective highest authorities. For the purposes of the realization of the above-mentioned, the parties have agreed on the following:

(a) To appeal jointly to the United Nations Security Council, the European Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to provide for the free passage of humanitarian convoys by all means, including the use of force;

(b) To open immediately a humanitarian aid corridor on the route Ploče-Metković-Čapljina-Mostar-Jablanica-Tarčin-Kiseljak-Visoko;

(c) To use the Kamenska-Tomislavgrad-Gornji Vakuf-Novi Travnik-Travnik-Zenica corridor until the above-mentioned corridor is available;

(d) To organize immediately two convoys for the Central Bosnia area, i.e., one for Nova Bila and the other for Maglaj;

(e) To establish a Joint Commission, with the mandate to coordinate all activities relating to humanitarian convoys and to cooperate with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian agencies;

(f) To coordinate their activities in order to provide for the repair of energy supply systems.

3. To continue to revive the activities of previously established joint working groups for the release of all detainees, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international agencies.

4. All other remaining controversial political, military, territorial and other issues between the Bosnian Croats and the Bosniacs shall be resolved only through political means and without the use of force and a special mechanism for the coordination of all activities regarding the protection of rights and interests of the two peoples shall be established with the good offices of Turkey and other countries.

5. The sides shall continue their working dialogue on ministerial and other levels on all open questions with a view to bringing about a solution to Croat-Bosniac relations and preparations for the reactivation of the peace process.

Mr. Haris Silajdzic and Mr. Mate Granic have expressed jointly their great appreciation and gratitude to the Republic of Turkey and to Minister Hikmet Cetin personally for the most valuable and continuous political

assistance and humanitarian support to Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in search of a lasting solution to the crisis in the region.

Sarajevo, 12 November 1993

(Signed) H.E. Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister of the Government of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Signed) H.E. Mate GRANIC
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
for Foreign Affairs of the Republic
of Croatia

Witnessed by:

(Signed) H.E. Hikmet CETIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Turkey
